better position. At Mattancheri, Ernakulam and Trichur they get Rs. 12 pay, 2 rupees dearness allowance, local allowance of Re. 1 and a house rent allowance of Rs. 2. The minimum that a constable gets in any of these three towns is Rs. 17 in all. The maximum that a constable can get in any of these three towns is Rs. 21. So in all the three towns they get between 17 and 21 and in the rural parts as I explained before their income is between 15 and 19 rupees. In the Harbour area where there are no facilities for cheap boarding the Government have shown them further consideration and on the Willingdon Island the minimum that a constable receives is Rs. 18 and the maximum is Rs. 22. Thus no where in this State is there any constable who is drawing less than Rs. 15. I am sure this House knows already that there are no members in this House who are more keen on the welfare of the low-paid staff than the two Hon'ble Members, Mr. Moothedan and Mr. Salem and in the scale they forecasted both of them say Rs. 15. This the Government have already given. There is no person in any part of the State in the Police force who is getting less than what our two friends Mr. Salem and Mr. Moothedan fixed as minimum. That shows where exactly the Government stands in relation to the Police force and this is only the minimum. There is a maximum as well for all the three classes of constables. Therefore, it cannot be said that the Government have been inconsiderate to the hard conditions in which the Police constables work. Then take the case of the dearness allowance. That is a thing that applies not only to the Police force but also to all the other inferior servants. I can confidently assert in this House that not a single other Government in India has gone so far as this State in giving so much of dearness allowance comparing the living conditions here. Therefore, the Government have always kept in view the fact that the low-paid members of the services are being hard put to on account of the rise of commodities and they have taken note of that fact in raising the dearness allowance proportionately. There is nothing to prevent the Government from raising the dearness allowance or to review the situation again if conditions become worse.

Then coming back again to the Police force I might just refer to the case of the recruits. Some of the Hon'ble Members here more or less seemed to confuse them with regular force and said that there are people in the Police constabulary who receive Rs. 10. Though as recruits, their salary is shown as Rs. 10 they are indirectly receiving Rs. 3, Government contribution, towards messing charges. The Government have revised the arrangement for their food. Better training is given to them at Anappara and along with that better food. The Government have ordered that if they have to spend Rs. 7 for food they will have to contribute Rs. 4 and Rs. 3, Government will find extra over and above their salary. So even that statement that the recruits reverse only Rs 10 when analysed is not quite correct. They receive Rs. 13.

Mr. President: Then they receive this dearness allowance Rs. 2.

Rama Varmha Tampuran *(Secretary to Government):* Yes Sir, they also receive the extra Rs. 2 dearness allowance. Actually the deduction from their pay will be only Rs. 12 minus Rs. 4. If the House will only dispassionately consider this question they will find that the Government have been most anxious to meet the requirements and the hard conditions of the Policemen and they have never swerved from the path of their duty. Their pay as it stands now in the most rural parts of the State is Rs. 15 and the maximum goes up to Rs. 18. In the town it will go further. In the Harbour area it goes still further. Sir, the Government hope most sincerely that there is no occasion for a cut motion of this nature. I might also mention that there is nothing to prevent the Government in reviewing the situation from time to time and making adjustments. In view of these remarks I hope the Hon'ble Members will not press the cut.

Mr. President: I can assure the House that the Government are watching the situation from day to day and we are receiving information from many sources and if there is any case for further increasing the pay or allowance at any time we will not hesitate to take the necessary action. *(Hear, hear).*

Motions, by leave, withdrawn

CUT MOTION No. 2

Policy of recent importation of officers from foreign service

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar *(Cheruthuruthi):* Sir, I move *to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,275 for Office Establishment—Police by Re. 1.* My object in moving the motion is *to condemn the policy of recent importation of officers from foreign service.*

I may at the very outset profess by saying that I have not the least desire to cast any reflection upon the capacity or the efficiency of the officers who have been got down by the

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Government. My motion is based upon a principle and it is this. This highly educated State of ours can easily manage with its own men in the State and we have enough of such men in the State and if for any reason the Government or the persons in authority think that they are not able to get the best men it is no fault of the public and the State. The fault lies somewhere else which has to be sought out and remedied. That is my position. This applies not only to the Police Department but to any department of the administration of the State. The Hon'ble Member for Police anticipated some of my reasons and tried to answer in advance the possible reasons that I would advance in the course of my speech No doubt he has done very well in his work but I would respectfully tell him that none of those points which he advanced are considerations that weighed with me in moving this motion. It is not exactly the financial aspect of it, whether it has dragged the administration into an additional expenditure or whether it has gone to enrich the servants of the Madras service. They are none of my concern. At any rate it did not weigh with me. An analogy is sought to be drawn from the fact that the Madras Special Police has to be called on account of an emergent situation. I would only tell him that even in such an emergency I won't find fault with the Government in bringing a few to tide over that emergency and that only for a short time. But he said something more and we see something more in it, and we are nervous about it. A few years ago we are managing our own affairs. The Police were very efficient and there were no complaints with our own men. First we saw a Police Commissioner coming, a retired officer,and we thought that it will be only for one or two years just to set matters right. Now we find a Deputy Commissioner. Not only that, we find now two or three Inspectors also. We do not know where it is going to end. That is the state of affairs in which we find ourselves. Does the situation of the Cochin State warrant that. Does not the Cochin State produce efficient men to man this. Are we not able to get in our emergency—a police stricke which lasted for one day—sufficient people to tide that emergency. Can we not tide an emergency like that with our young men. Now they say they cannot dispense with the Deputy Commissioner. Why not somebody else be asked to do this work. I do not want to go any further into this question on account of the fact that I would be compelled to tread on grounds which would be controversial. I may have to mention names also which will also be controversial. I only want to say that if you look round Cochin, you can find a gallary of men. Cochin people, in whatever walks of life they have entered, have earned a very good name. Some of the people of Cochin are adorning the benches of the High Courts in British India, adorning some of the best posts in the civil services in British India. In Military, Medical, Engineering and other spheres, you will find Cochinites shining much over the heads of the other people and can you say that Cochin cannot find a Deputy Commissioner or two or three Inspectors.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)* : Prophets are not honoured in their own country.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar *(Cheruthuruthi)* : If we are not able to get men, it is high time to consider why we are not at all getting the best men for the State services. It is a very serious question. Government has to consider that question. Then Sir, if I try to go into the reasons why we are not getting the best men that also will probably drag me into another controversy which I wish to avoid. I can assure you if you select your men through the front door, if you select the men with merit, without allowing them to come through the backdoor you can have enough of efficient men. My experience of the services here have been otherwise. In other words nepotism and favouritism are allowed to prevail in the services. I am sure you will get sufficient number of able men. We are not wanting in such men to administer the Police Department which department plays a vital part in the administration of the State. I say there is something wrong somewhere. We should find it out and solve the problem. If that is the reason then this importation will not help you. You may bring any number of people from outside, but I am sure that the same state of affairs will continue. The remedy lies in not bringing more men. It will make matters worse. It will demoralise the services. My Hon'ble Friend the member for Mattancheri was telling in this House that he wants to throw open the whole services to the whole of India. I am one with him in that respect. I only say that it should be for the initial appointments and not for promotions. But I am only anxious about the men being put over the heads of others who are in service for a long time and who do loyal duties. I am only against that policy of Government. In the initial recruitment I do not mind whether you select from this place or that place, let merit be the foremost consideration in the matter of selection. I do not want to be provincial and say particularly at this state that we should confine ourselves to Cochin State. I, therefore, say, Sir, that this policy of importation not only in the Police Department but in other departments

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casts a slur upon the efficiency of the people of the State. It is an insult—I would even go to the character of our men and ability of our men, it is an insult to our self-respect to bring men alike that as and when you please. I, therefore, say it is my object in tabling this motion to try a halt to this policy and I would request Government to tell us if it is only for a particular emergency, how long that emergency is going to last and when they are going to dispense with the services of those people. We are entitled to know that and until we know that, it will be very difficult for us to assimilate to situations that we find ourselves in. This we found not only here but everywhere where the best places of ours are being reserved not to men of our soil. Even we could not have, however competent and efficient our men may be, to occupy any highest posts in the service. We are not able to do that. We are coming to that stage. I request every Hon'ble Member of this House to enter an emphatic protest to that policy of the Government which it is pursuing at present. I wanted to make this even a general motion and I tabled a motion in the General Administration and when I found that my motion could not be reached, I tried my chance in the Police Administration and I brought it here and I hope this will be an opportunity for the House to express its opinion on this question. I commend this motion for the serious consideration of this House.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim *(Cranganur):* Mr. President, Spell-bound as I am by the flow of the first rate eloquence that preceded me, I venture to make a few humble remarks. The Hon'ble Member for Police even while inaugurating his budget was placing special emphasis on the point that these importations have been effected by the Government to meet an exceptional emergency, to meet an unusual situation, a rather extraordinary and unheard of thing in this State of the whole Police Force striking against the parent body, the Government itself. I must, with all regret, say, Sir, that in the Hon'ble Mover's speech with which he entertained all of us, there was not even a faint argument to meet that point of the Government. The argument of the Hon'ble Mover proceeded as if there has been a series of importations, planned and well-organised, and the Government of Cochin has accepted importation from the British Service almost as a permanent feature of our administration. It was on that basis and giving that colour to this importation that the Hon'ble Member who preceded me mooted the whole proposition. I may not be misunderstood by my Hon'ble Colleagues here that I am not pleading for Cochin talents. Not only on the floor of this House, but even in committees where it was assumed by some people that I had no business to bring in this matter, for example in the Finance Committee, I have been always fighting for the recognition of Cochin talents, indigenous capacity, and indigenous abilities whenever occasion arises. I have got to my humble credit a history of that kind. So my earnest submission is that this House should never have the faintest suspicion that I am in any way converted from my everlasting faith in the excellence of Cochin talents in normal times. But my point at present, Sir, is that these importations have been effected to meet a special emergency, namely the organised police strike which has embarrassed the whole machinery of the Government and which is sure to provoke unheard of things in any civilized Government. I have not heard of a police strike of this kind before. I have heard of some attempts being made to justify the strike by making an anology with labour strikes. Labour strikes in the politics of a country are entirely different from the strike of the police force. The police force strike means paralising the whole administration and I cannot conceive of a grosser insult to the reputation of an administration than the striking of an active force of theirs like the police. It is to meet such an emergency, it is to meet such an exceptional trouble, which lay as an insurmountable obstacle against the wheels of the administration that these importations have been effected. My Hon'ble Colleague was doubting whether a mistake might have been committed by the Government having chosen wrong people from us to positions of power in the force. But, even if the right people were there, there is what is called local sympathy. There may be proper talents, there may be appropriate genius, but local affection is a fact. Even if they are cent per cent efficient, they may not be proof against territorial affection. Thus local men and local politics have got an insularity of their own. Human nature being what it is and what it will be, it is rather risky to invest powers of this kind in local centres. That is my honest reply to the point why recognition was not given to local efficient persons who might be above suspicion. I ask in all humility the Hon'ble Mover whether there was not a previous instance of importation, namely, the very predecessor of the present Commissioner of Police. Was he not a foreigner? We never heard the Hon'ble Member making such an emphatic protest when that gentleman was imported to the State. I can assure the House, Sir, that I am an admirer of the exceptional qualities of the predecessor of the present Commissioner and I feel proud that I have been a personal friend of him and I admit before this House that on various occasions I have had reasons to consider him

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as a genial friend and well-wisher of mine and that his departure from the State is a personal loss to me. But that is not the point.

Dr. A. R. Menon *(Trichur-North)*: There was no criticism at all against the Police Commissioner. There is no one who wanted to raise a word of protest against the Commissioner's capacity or his integrity.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim *(Cranganur)*: I am saying that the Hon'ble Member did not bring the same proposition and the same protest when another foreigner, that is, the predecessor of the present Commissioner, was imported. That is the point I am stressing upon. I admit, Sir, that there have been and there will be ever so many persons among the Cochin public in whom power can be vested with trust and with faith. I do not deny that fact. Nevertheless, in this very Legislative Council I have heard old veterans in politics who entered the House long before me asserting that in certain key positions of our administration, considering the warring interests of the State, considering the communal wrangle, communal inequality, communal mal-equilibrium of power, for which we have got a shabby heritage, persons of foreign attachments have contributed their own particular service towards the progress and order of the State. While taking stock of the rather inconsistent attitude of the Hon'ble Mover towards importations, I request the House to consider this question in this new aspect as well. I also bring to the kind notice of the House that the Hon'ble Mover has not met the point that the Government have been compelled to resort to this course by the threatened paralysis of the administrative body that has been brought about by the organised, but unprovoked, unwarranted, unnoticed, unprecedented police strike which will ever remain a shame in the history of the realm.

Dr. A. R. Menon *(Trichur-North)*: You may make it very clear. This question as I understood is based on a broad principle.

Mr. President: I think the Hon'ble Mover of this motion is labouring under a misapprehension. I can say there is no question whatever of principles involved here. I shall explain that point afterwards. There is no question of principle suggested by the mover.

* **Dr. A. R. Menon** *(Trichur-North)*: Now the question of personality as I thought does not come at all in this discussion. I believe that no Government member has received such a unanimous reception and unanimous appreciation of the speech delivered by the Commissioner this morning. As I said, we accepted all his statements in the spirit in which they were offered, and I was personally satisfied with many of the statements made by the Commissioner. There is no question whatsoever that the Commissioner tried to get into this service as a promotion. From the figures stated by him I was simply surprised that he stands to lose by coming into this most critical and quarrelsome little State, from a place where at least he will have peace of mind. When the Madras Legislative Council meets he will be at one end and he may be at Guntur and he can get on somehow or other. But here he is worried; and I want the Commissioner to remember always that our barking is much worse than our biting and if any sentiment is expressed it may not be construed as offensive. When it happens it should be construed only as a family quarrel and we do not propose to treat you as an outsider. We are going to treat you as one of the many sitting there and they know our temperament, especially the Chief Secretary who is sitting there knows that it has never strained our relationship that is existing, between the Government and ourselves. It is necessary that a new comer should understand it. Otherwise he will be surprised. But here, a pecuniary loss is invited to take an unwelcome job subject to all kinds of criticism. That is not the point.

The point is this. The fundamental duty of the Government is the maintenance of peace and order. We see to our shock and to our great surprise that the custodians of public peace themselves disturbed the peace. We find a well organised strike taking place in the very capital of our little State and mark you it is not one or two, a large number of policemen secretly agreed to strike without notice to Government. That is what we have noticed. Now I am asking the Government the primary duty of Government being the maintenance of peace and the very people who are appointed to maintain peace especially at a time when in a moment anything may take place here, how we see that these large number of policemen were able to organise without the knowledge of the superior officers or without the knowledge of the Government. That is what I want to know. After all is said and done, there must be a head for an organization and I will never believe that these petty policemen would be able to organize such a strike without some force behind them. *(Hear, hear)*. What is that force? That is what I want to know. These last 20 years in the State some force or other which has no constitutional position, which has no *locus standi* in the administration of the State has been pungling and meddling with the administration and I want to know if these dark forces cast their shadow

* Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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upon this little State. Are those forces responsible for creating this trouble in this State? I say my only object in raising at this debate is not to condemn the policy. At least the Government have done it. But that is not sufficient. My object is to find the real authors of this mischief so that a recurrence of this most unhappy episode which has lowered us in the estimation of all civilized and well-organised administrations. We want to avoid such a contingency in the near future. That can only be done not by a white washing committee but a real and sifting committee to enquire in the cause of this strike and the agent provokators and the promotors of this strike. That is why I said there is something involved in this business. If you find that things will be alright, I have not the least objection for any police officer coming from British India. As I paid a tribute, it is immaterial whether a Nayar or a Mohamaden. As I said the police has been well organised and placed on a very good footing by the predecessor of the present Commissioner and I have no doubt with the knowledge he has acquired and with the experience he has gained in the British Service he will be of immense value to the re-organization of the police force. This kind of parochism has done more harm than good. Everyday these proceedings are read in British India and you find all the doors are shut. All the avenues of appointment are closed to you because of this kind of criticism that because a man came from outside it is an indication that all the people in Cochin are of no value. Exigencies, difficulties, and various considerations sometimes may necessitate the drafting of officers from outside. In the police force, can anyone tell me the most able person from the State to take the place, under the existing conditions now. Who is it can you say? No. Therefore it is necessary that a person who is not himself involved in local politics or local troubles must be imported, but at the same time the new person cannot be taught at an emergency like this to discharge the duties associated with the head of the police administration. Therefore an efficient man with sufficient experience and a man of very good character was requested to come over here and under persuasion and I believe a little compulsion upon the officer himself he has accepted the post and came over here. You may think here I am an invited guest and my host always criticises me. Do not take it in that way. My only anxiety is that such a recurrence should not take place in the State and whosoever is responsible for it must be booked. If that is done his time has served a useful purpose in the State.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: Mr. President, Sir, I have already stated that in this State we have been fighting to look after the affairs of this land of ours. For the last 15 years, we have been telling that we are quite competent to look after our own affairs, our own Government and our country, and we need no help from outside. But so long as conditions in India are what they are and situated as we are in a protected State conditions can only be changed very very gradually. Sir, I am a lover of freedom and I will speak freely always. I will always have in me goodwill and will speak only out of goodwill. I will not tell you something just for the purpose of annoying, just for the purpose of provoking you, just for the purpose of condemning you or criticising you. I will tell what I feel to be in the best interest of all concerned. No other councils in India have reverberated upon favouritism and nepotism as this Council has done in its earliest days. Those who have sat here and have heard all those criticisms of those days will be quite immune to the flat mellowed criticism of these days, and I can say the Hon'ble Secretary knows it. He has heard many a storm and now finds that he is quite comfortable with the present criticisms of this House. Sir, if you consider that these criticisms are very pungent, I do not know what you would have felt at those criticisms. Perhaps you would have been scorched to hear. We condemned nepotism directly. We said you have no business to appoint your sons, grandsons or sons-in-law and what has happened? We have not lost our goodwill and they also have not. We still continue as a happy family. With a little quarrel this side and that side we have been going on as a happy family. Nowadays it is not so much. We have absolutely no case against the present importation also, in the police department. We are at one to think with you with goodwill that the head of the administration thought that that was necessary for him to guide the administration properly and to deal with the situation that arose. We have no case against that. In such an emergent situation, I thought it was the duty of the Government at least to take a few of us into confidence and see what we have to say in the matter. I was in my office room at about 8 o'clock in the morning when an ex-member of Mattancheri hastened into the room and said "Do you know what has happened? The police has struck work." It took my breath away. I said "what shall we do?" Mattancheri is a very important place with a large floating unruly population that come from Malabar and what shall we do? I said the first thing that we shall do is, we will run about and prepare in every street someone to be ready to run out as constables, and we will find out if any unhappy incident takes place in Mattancheri; and we were prepared even to arrest the policemen. I said no sympathy and no indulgence should

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be given to the policemen who have struck work. Whatever be the grievances of the police, once they have struck work they must be denied all our sympathy in any matter whatsoever. That is the reason why we did not come to plead for them. Otherwise we would have come. We expected that Government might invite some of us to find out what is the remedy. Perhaps instead of sending the Punjabees into the police stations if we had been sent we would have been very glad to have rendered our services. My only complaint is that we never got a chance to handle the situation,

Mr. President: The Hon'ble Member is straying from the cut motion. It deals with the importation of officers only.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri):* Regarding other actions I am quite satisfied that Government was quite right and the special emergency has to be met. One Hon'ble Member said that local sympathies might come in the way. It is the duty of educated people to rise above those sympathies when they have to discharge a duty. Our Magistrates and Judges are local men. Do you think that they have erred on account of local sympathies? Do you mean to say that their local sympathies come in for consideration in their judgment? I am sorry to have heard from an Hon'ble Member of this House that local sympathies would play to dwarf our judgment. No, Sir. In the discharge of our duties we will brush aside local sympathies, and all personal considerations and do our duty. Do not our Judges sentence our own people to be hanged without any compunction, without any consideration, when they deserve to be hanged? That is a charge you should not have made.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim *(Cranganur):* The Hon'ble Member has run away from meetings just to avoid local trouble.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri):* If the Hon'ble Member is going so low in his speech, I would have given him the same thing in return. Shall I say it? The great thing that has been pointed out in this debate, is that all should open the eyes of Government. Somebody said it is very good to take fresh people who do not know local politics. It is a very good desideratum not to know local politics. But in the administration of a country, an intelligent country, the administration should be in possession of all the intricacies and all the forces that work behind the scenes as well. It is not necessary that it must be divulged to us. But the administration must be in the know of such things as well. That is why secret services and intelligent services for secret intelligence, are constituted in all countries, so that those in charge of the affairs may have the fullest knowledge of all the forces playing in the country. One cannot help these forces. In spite of the protests by my Hon'ble Friend Dr. A. R. Menon those people will still go on playing throughout the end of time and we always have to condemn such action and it is the duty of the Government and the glory of the Government that they understand those exploiters and attempt to stern the exploiters in the right direction or condemn them completely. That is the point. Therefore, Sir, I am not here to condemn any importation of officers from foreign service. After all from the Himalayas to Cape Camorin and from Gujarat to Assam we are all one and the same people. It would be in the best interest of all concerned to have the best and efficient man selected. The Police Commissioners in this country itself have been drafted from outside for a long time. Men are sometimes found wanting. I do not think they are wanting in efficiency or in intelligence. But there are so many other human considerations arising, and sometimes even very patriotic men both in Travancore and Cochin have expressed that as far as the police administration is concerned, it is better for us, not to have people of the State and to select them completely from outside the State. It is for great reasons. They say in a way they will be above suspicion. His Highness the late Maharaja of Travancore throughout his reign always said, I want a British officer or somebody from outside as the Head of the Police administration. All the rest I will give to my people. That is based upon a salutory principle. In British India there is not that difficulty. A man from Tanjore may be placed at Vizagapatam and from Vizagapatam to Malabar. What can we do here? We can send him from Trichur to Ernakulam and from Ernakulam to Trichur. That is the trouble and that is the glory of this land. You cannot do anything wrong here because if you do anything wrong at Chittur it can be known at Mattancheri. Those are the conditions here. Therefore what the Government did in the particular emergency was quite correct. Apart from that it is our privilege to plead for goodwill and say as the Diwan President has already said there is no change in the policy. Therefore there is no point in making any further remarks. We will consider the Police Commissioner and all our friends who sit on the other side as our friends and criticise them. Only we want to change them from bureaucrats into democrats. It is better for all concerned having said all these things, to withdraw the motion.

Mr. President: I have just a few remarks to offer on this subject in view of what the Hon'ble Mover of this motion has said. He seems to think that there is some change of policy.

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I can assure this House that there is no question of any change of policy whatsoever. Government generally and I myself are quite determined that it should not be the general policy of the Government to employ officers from outside the State. But the times are critical. If Hon'ble Members will look back to the days when the Police strike took place, they will remember that they were critical times when Cochin was in danger of bombardment and, invasion. When at a time like that the Police strike occurs as the Officer responsible to His Highness for law and order in the State it was necessary to make up one's mind and make it up quickly as to what action should be taken in order to ensure the safety and security of His Highness' subjects, and preserve law and order. Hon'ble Members will also realise that, apart from the Police strike there had been a heavy strain on officers of the police force in the months before, since, besides a rapid increase in the size of the force itself, police officers had to be borrowed for A. R. P. and for the Central Jail, as the only suitable officers available for that responsible work. In such critical circumstances, the House will realise that within our small Police Force—and we had not the means to extend it rapidly within the State—it was not possible to find all the officers required to meet the situation. So, in view of the emergencies, Madras officers were brought into the State. This is a time of crisis and we have to prepare ourselves. At times like this, neighbouring Governments have to help each other, as Travancore and Cochin are in regard to rice. An American is now the Commander-in-Chief of all the Australian Forces, not even a British Officer, but an officer from an entirely different nation altogether. As a temporary measure we may have to ask neighbouring friendly Governments to give us assistance. There is no question of change of settled principles or anything of that kind. These officers who have been brought from Madras will only be retained here as long as their services are absolutely essential for the preservation of law and order. The very day that Government are satisfied that the presence of these officers is no longer necessary, they will be sent back, and I hope with blessings, to their province.

We are, as you know, proposes to recruit some of the finest young men in the State and to send them to the Vellore School for training. They will, on their return strengthen the officer cadre of the Force. At this time, due to the extraordinary strain, these officers have been borrowed, purely as a temporary measure and not as a matter of policy at all. Our friends in the Madras Province, I may say, accepted our request with considerable reluctance. They came to our aid at this critical time and they were kind enough to send us their officers at a time when we wanted them. I would suggest that this House should be grateful to Madras for the help they gave us in time of need. I can assure the Hon'ble Mover of the motion that he need not have any fear that there is going to be a change of policy. In normal times, there is no question of borrowing officers from outside. There need be no fear on that account.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar *(Cheruthuruthi)*: May I not take it Sir, by the explanation given by the Hon'ble President and I do not want to press the motion to a division. But I am not withdrawing it on the ground of or on a conviction of the arguments advanced by my Hon'ble friend for Mattancheri. I will be failing in my duty if I do not say that. I may also say if I did not say a word of tribute about the officers. It is only because it is not my habit. I had been in this House for the last 15 or 18 years and I do not think you would have found me even expressing about our own officers, and least of all to our gentlemen coming from outside. I may also assure my Hon'ble Friend the Member for Cranganur that he need not entertain any apprehension about any other motive that that of the affair of foreign people coming and lording over us in course of time. My friend will recollect—I think he has a good memory —that whenever there has been any importation from outside, this council has always protested and it had its effect. It is only in that spirit that I moved this motion and I beg leave of this House to withdraw the motion.

Motion, by leave, withdrawn

CUT MOTION No. 3

A general revision of the pay of the Police Sub-Inspectors, Head constables and Constables

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,275 for Police—Office Establishment by Rs. 2. To bring to the notice of the Government to effect a general revision of the pay of the Police Sub-Inspectors, Head constables and constables to the scales now existing in Malabar District.*

Mr. President: Cut motion No. 3 deals with the revision of pay. The revision of pay of the Head constables and constables is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: The revision of pay of constables and Head constables alone are considered. The revision of pay of the Sub-Inspectors also should

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